

SENATE BILL NO. 476

INTRODUCED BY J. SHOCKLEY

BY REQUEST OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY STANDING COMMITTEE

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING THE CRIME OF THEFT; RAISING THE MONETARY THRESHOLD FOR FELONY THEFT AND REVISING PENALTIES; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 45-2-101, 45-6-301, 45-6-309, 45-6-311, AND 45-6-313, MCA."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 45-2-101, MCA, is amended to read:

"45-2-101. General definitions. Unless otherwise specified in the statute, all words must be taken in the objective standard rather than in the subjective, and unless a different meaning plainly is required, the following definitions apply in this title:

(1) "Acts" has its usual and ordinary meaning and includes any bodily movement, any form of communication, and when relevant, a failure or omission to take action.

(2) "Administrative proceeding" means a proceeding the outcome of which is required to be based on a record or documentation prescribed by law or in which a law or a regulation is particularized in its application to an individual.

(3) "Another" means a person or persons other than the offender.

(4) (a) "Benefit" means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the beneficiary as gain or advantage, including benefit to another person or entity in whose welfare the beneficiary is interested.

(b) Benefit does not include an advantage promised generally to a group or class of voters as a consequence of public measures that a candidate engages to support or oppose.

(5) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition and includes mental illness or impairment.

(6) "Child" or "children" means any individual or individuals under 18 years of age, unless a different age is specified.

(7) "Cohabit" means to live together under the representation of being married.

(8) "Common scheme" means a series of acts or omissions motivated by a purpose to accomplish a single criminal objective or by a common purpose or plan that results in the repeated commission of the same offense or that affects the same person or the same persons or the property of the same person or persons.

(9) "Computer" means an electronic device that performs logical, arithmetic, and memory functions by the manipulation of electronic or magnetic impulses and includes all input, output, processing, storage, software, or communication facilities that are connected or related to that device in a system or network.

(10) "Computer network" means the interconnection of communication systems between computers or computers and remote terminals.

(11) "Computer program" means an instruction or statement or a series of instructions or statements, in a form acceptable to a computer, that in actual or modified form permits the functioning of a computer or computer system and causes it to perform specified functions.

(12) "Computer services" include but are not limited to computer time, data processing, and storage functions.

(13) "Computer software" means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation concerned with the operation of a computer system.

(14) "Computer system" means a set of related, connected, or unconnected devices, computer software, or other related computer equipment.

(15) "Conduct" means an act or series of acts and the accompanying mental state.

(16) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or upon a verdict or finding of guilty of an offense rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury.

(17) "Correctional institution" means a state prison, detention center, multijurisdictional detention center, private detention center, regional correctional facility, private correctional facility, or other institution for the incarceration of inmates under sentence for offenses or the custody of individuals awaiting trial or sentence for offenses.

(18) "Deception" means knowingly to:

(a) create or confirm in another an impression that is false and that the offender does not believe to be true;

(b) fail to correct a false impression that the offender previously has created or confirmed;

(c) prevent another from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property involved;

(d) sell or otherwise transfer or encumber property without disclosing a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether the impediment is or is not of value or is or is not a matter of official record; or

(e) promise performance that the offender does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed. Failure to perform, standing alone, is not evidence that the offender did not intend to perform.

(19) "Defamatory matter" means anything that exposes a person or a group, class, or association to hatred, contempt, ridicule, degradation, or disgrace in society or to injury to the person's or its business or occupation.

(20) "Deprive" means:

(a) to withhold property of another:

(i) permanently;

(ii) for such a period as to appropriate a portion of its value; or

(iii) with the purpose to restore it only upon payment of reward or other compensation; or

(b) to dispose of the property of another and use or deal with the property so as to make it unlikely that the owner will recover it.

(21) "Deviate sexual relations" means sexual contact or sexual intercourse between two persons of the same sex or any form of sexual intercourse with an animal.

(22) "Document" means, with respect to offenses involving the medicaid program, any application, claim, form, report, record, writing, or correspondence, whether in written, electronic, magnetic, microfilm, or other form.

(23) "Felony" means an offense in which the sentence imposed upon conviction is death or imprisonment in a state prison for a term exceeding 1 year.

(24) "Forcible felony" means a felony that involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

(25) A "frisk" is a search by an external patting of a person's clothing.

(26) "Government" includes a branch, subdivision, or agency of the government of the state or a locality within it.

(27) "Harm" means loss, disadvantage, or injury or anything so regarded by the person affected, including loss, disadvantage, or injury to a person or entity in whose welfare the affected person is interested.

(28) A "house of prostitution" means a place where prostitution or promotion of prostitution is regularly carried on by one or more persons under the control, management, or supervision of another.

1 (29) "Human being" means a person who has been born and is alive.

2 (30) An "illegal article" is an article or thing that is prohibited by statute, rule, or order from being in the
3 possession of a person subject to official detention.

4 (31) "Inmate" means a person who is confined in a correctional institution.

5 (32) (a) "Intoxicating substance" means a controlled substance, as defined in Title 50, chapter 32, and
6 an alcoholic beverage, including but not limited to a beverage containing 1/2 of 1% or more of alcohol by volume.

7 (b) Intoxicating substance does not include dealcoholized wine or a beverage or liquid produced by the
8 process by which beer, ale, port, or wine is produced if it contains less than 1/2 of 1% of alcohol by volume.

9 (33) An "involuntary act" means an act that is:

10 (a) a reflex or convulsion;

11 (b) a bodily movement during unconsciousness or sleep;

12 (c) conduct during hypnosis or resulting from hypnotic suggestion; or

13 (d) a bodily movement that otherwise is not a product of the effort or determination of the actor, either
14 conscious or habitual.

15 (34) "Juror" means a person who is a member of a jury, including a grand jury, impaneled by a court in
16 this state in an action or proceeding or by an officer authorized by law to impanel a jury in an action or
17 proceeding. The term "juror" also includes a person who has been drawn or summoned to attend as a prospective
18 juror.

19 (35) "Knowingly"--a person acts knowingly with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a
20 statute defining an offense when the person is aware of the person's own conduct or that the circumstance exists.
21 A person acts knowingly with respect to the result of conduct described by a statute defining an offense when
22 the person is aware that it is highly probable that the result will be caused by the person's conduct. When
23 knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an element of an offense, knowledge is established if a person
24 is aware of a high probability of its existence. Equivalent terms, such as "knowing" or "with knowledge", have the
25 same meaning.

26 (36) "Medicaid" means the Montana medical assistance program provided for in Title 53, chapter 6.

27 (37) "Medicaid agency" has the meaning in 53-6-155.

28 (38) "Medicaid benefit" means the provision of anything of pecuniary value to or on behalf of a recipient
29 under the medicaid program.

30 (39) (a) "Medicaid claim" means a communication, whether in oral, written, electronic, magnetic, or other

1 form:

2 (i) that is used to claim specific services or items as payable or reimbursable under the medicaid
3 program; or

4 (ii) that states income, expense, or other information that is or may be used to determine entitlement to
5 or the rate of payment under the medicaid program.

6 (b) The term includes related documents submitted as a part of or in support of the claim.

7 (40) "Mentally defective" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders the
8 person incapable of appreciating the nature of the person's own conduct.

9 (41) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appreciating or
10 controlling the person's own conduct as a result of the influence of an intoxicating substance.

11 (42) "Misdemeanor" means an offense for which the sentence imposed upon conviction is imprisonment
12 in the county jail for a term or a fine, or both, or for which the sentence imposed is imprisonment in a state prison
13 for a term of 1 year or less.

14 (43) "Negligently"--a person acts negligently with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by
15 a statute defining an offense when the person consciously disregards a risk that the result will occur or that the
16 circumstance exists or when the person disregards a risk of which the person should be aware that the result will
17 occur or that the circumstance exists. The risk must be of a nature and degree that to disregard it involves a gross
18 deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the actor's situation. "Gross
19 deviation" means a deviation that is considerably greater than lack of ordinary care. Relevant terms, such as
20 "negligent" and "with negligence", have the same meaning.

21 (44) "Nolo contendere" means a plea in which the defendant does not contest the charge or charges
22 against the defendant and neither admits nor denies the charge or charges.

23 (45) "Obtain" means:

24 (a) in relation to property, to bring about a transfer of interest or possession, whether to the offender or
25 to another; and

26 (b) in relation to labor or services, to secure the performance of the labor or service.

27 (46) "Obtains or exerts control" includes but is not limited to the taking, the carrying away, or the sale,
28 conveyance, or transfer of title to, interest in, or possession of property.

29 (47) "Occupied structure" means any building, vehicle, or other place suitable for human occupancy or
30 night lodging of persons or for carrying on business, whether or not a person is actually present, including any

1 outbuilding that is immediately adjacent to or in close proximity to an occupied structure and that is habitually
2 used for personal use or employment. Each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured
3 or occupied is a separate occupied structure.

4 (48) "Offender" means a person who has been or is liable to be arrested, charged, convicted, or punished
5 for a public offense.

6 (49) "Offense" means a crime for which a sentence of death or of imprisonment or a fine is authorized.
7 Offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors.

8 (50) (a) "Official detention" means imprisonment resulting from a conviction for an offense, confinement
9 for an offense, confinement of a person charged with an offense, detention by a peace officer pursuant to arrest,
10 detention for extradition or deportation, or lawful detention for the purpose of the protection of the welfare of the
11 person detained or for the protection of society.

12 (b) Official detention does not include supervision of probation or parole, constraint incidental to release
13 on bail, or an unlawful arrest unless the person arrested employed physical force, a threat of physical force, or
14 a weapon to escape.

15 (51) "Official proceeding" means a proceeding heard or that may be heard before a legislative, a judicial,
16 an administrative, or another governmental agency or official authorized to take evidence under oath, including
17 any referee, hearings examiner, commissioner, notary, or other person taking testimony or deposition in
18 connection with the proceeding.

19 (52) "Other state" means a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the
20 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

21 (53) "Owner" means a person other than the offender who has possession of or other interest in the
22 property involved, even though the interest or possession is unlawful, and without whose consent the offender
23 has no authority to exert control over the property.

24 (54) "Party official" means a person who holds an elective or appointive post in a political party in the
25 United States by virtue of which the person directs or conducts or participates in directing or conducting party
26 affairs at any level of responsibility.

27 (55) "Peace officer" means a person who by virtue of the person's office or public employment is vested
28 by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for offenses while acting within the scope of the
29 person's authority.

30 (56) "Pecuniary benefit" is benefit in the form of money, property, commercial interests, or anything else

the primary significance of which is economic gain.

(57) "Person" includes an individual, business association, partnership, corporation, government, or other legal entity and an individual acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of a government or subdivision of government.

(58) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or is otherwise physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act.

(59) "Possession" is the knowing control of anything for a sufficient time to be able to terminate control.

(60) "Premises" includes any type of structure or building and real property.

(61) "Property" means a tangible or intangible thing of value. Property includes but is not limited to:

(a) real estate;

(b) money;

(c) commercial instruments;

(d) admission or transportation tickets;

(e) written instruments that represent or embody rights concerning anything of value, including labor or services, or that are otherwise of value to the owner;

(f) things growing on, affixed to, or found on land and things that are part of or affixed to a building;

(g) electricity, gas, and water;

(h) birds, animals, and fish that ordinarily are kept in a state of confinement;

(i) food and drink, samples, cultures, microorganisms, specimens, records, recordings, documents, blueprints, drawings, maps, and whole or partial copies, descriptions, photographs, prototypes, or models thereof;

(j) other articles, materials, devices, substances, and whole or partial copies, descriptions, photographs, prototypes, or models thereof that constitute, represent, evidence, reflect, or record secret scientific, technical, merchandising, production, or management information or a secret designed process, procedure, formula, invention, or improvement; and

(k) electronic impulses, electronically processed or produced data or information, commercial instruments, computer software or computer programs, in either machine- or human-readable form, computer services, any other tangible or intangible item of value relating to a computer, computer system, or computer network, and copies thereof.

(62) "Property of another" means real or personal property in which a person other than the offender has an interest that the offender has no authority to defeat or impair, even though the offender may have an interest

1 in the property.

2 (63) "Public place" means a place to which the public or a substantial group has access.

3 (64) (a) "Public servant" means an officer or employee of government, including but not limited to
4 legislators, judges, and firefighters, and a person participating as a juror, adviser, consultant, administrator,
5 executor, guardian, or court-appointed fiduciary. The term "public servant" includes one who has been elected
6 or designated to become a public servant.

7 (b) The term does not include witnesses.

8 (65) "Purposely"--a person acts purposely with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute
9 defining an offense if it is the person's conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that result. When
10 a particular purpose is an element of an offense, the element is established although the purpose is conditional,
11 unless the condition negatives the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. Equivalent
12 terms, such as "purpose" and "with the purpose", have the same meaning.

13 (66) (a) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that:

14 (i) creates a substantial risk of death;

15 (ii) causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function or process
16 of a bodily member or organ; or

17 (iii) at the time of injury, can reasonably be expected to result in serious permanent disfigurement or
18 protracted loss or impairment of the function or process of a bodily member or organ.

19 (b) The term includes serious mental illness or impairment.

20 (67) "Sexual contact" means touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person of another,
21 directly or through clothing, in order to knowingly or purposely:

22 (a) cause bodily injury to or humiliate, harass, or degrade another; or

23 (b) arouse or gratify the sexual response or desire of either party.

24 (68) (a) "Sexual intercourse" means penetration of the vulva, anus, or mouth of one person by the penis
25 of another person, penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a body member of another person, or
26 penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a foreign instrument or object manipulated by another person
27 to knowingly or purposely:

28 (i) cause bodily injury to or humiliate, harass, or degrade; or

29 (ii) arouse or gratify the sexual response or desire of either party.

30 (b) For purposes of subsection (68)(a), any penetration, however slight, is sufficient.

1 (69) "Solicit" or "solicitation" means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise another to
2 commit an offense.

3 (70) "State" or "this state" means the state of Montana, all the land and water in respect to which the state
4 of Montana has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, and the air space above the land and water.

5 (71) "Statute" means an act of the legislature of this state.

6 (72) "Stolen property" means property over which control has been obtained by theft.

7 (73) A "stop" is the temporary detention of a person that results when a peace officer orders the person
8 to remain in the peace officer's presence.

9 (74) "Tamper" means to interfere with something improperly, meddle with it, make unwarranted
10 alterations in its existing condition, or deposit refuse upon it.

11 (75) "Telephone" means any type of telephone, including but not limited to a corded, uncoded, cellular,
12 or satellite telephone.

13 (76) "Threat" means a menace, however communicated, to:

14 (a) inflict physical harm on the person threatened or any other person or on property;

15 (b) subject any person to physical confinement or restraint;

16 (c) commit a criminal offense;

17 (d) accuse a person of a criminal offense;

18 (e) expose a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule;

19 (f) harm the credit or business repute of a person;

20 (g) reveal information sought to be concealed by the person threatened;

21 (h) take action as an official against anyone or anything, withhold official action, or cause the action or
22 withholding;

23 (i) bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action if the person making the
24 threat demands or receives property that is not for the benefit of groups that the person purports to represent;
25 or

26 (j) testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim
27 or defense.

28 (77) (a) "Value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the crime or, if the market
29 value cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of the replacement of the property within a reasonable time
30 after the crime. If the offender appropriates a portion of the value of the property, the value must be determined

1 as follows:

2 (i) The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or promissory
3 note, is considered the amount due or collectible. The figure is ordinarily the face amount of the indebtedness
4 less any portion of the indebtedness that has been satisfied.

5 (ii) The value of any other instrument that creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable
6 legal right, privilege, or obligation is considered the amount of economic loss that the owner of the instrument
7 might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument.

8 (iii) The value of electronic impulses, electronically produced data or information, computer software or
9 programs, or any other tangible or intangible item relating to a computer, computer system, or computer network
10 is considered to be the amount of economic loss that the owner of the item might reasonably suffer by virtue of
11 the loss of the item. The determination of the amount of economic loss includes but is not limited to consideration
12 of the value of the owner's right to exclusive use or disposition of the item.

13 (b) When it cannot be determined if the value of the property is more or less than ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 by the
14 standards set forth in subsection (77)(a), its value is considered to be an amount less than ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500.

15 (c) Amounts involved in thefts committed pursuant to a common scheme or the same transaction,
16 whether from the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the value of the property.

17 (78) "Vehicle" means a device for transportation by land, water, or air or by mobile equipment, with
18 provision for transport of an operator.

19 (79) "Weapon" means an instrument, article, or substance that, regardless of its primary function, is
20 readily capable of being used to produce death or serious bodily injury.

21 (80) "Witness" means a person whose testimony is desired in an official proceeding, in any investigation
22 by a grand jury, or in a criminal action, prosecution, or proceeding."

23

24 **Section 2.** Section 45-6-301, MCA, is amended to read:

25 **"45-6-301. Theft.** (1) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly
26 obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the owner and:

27 (a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

28 (b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the
29 owner of the property; or

30 (c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment

1 probably will deprive the owner of the property.

2 (2) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains by threat or
3 deception control over property of the owner and:

4 (a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

5 (b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the
6 owner of the property; or

7 (c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment
8 probably will deprive the owner of the property.

9 (3) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains control over
10 stolen property knowing the property to have been stolen by another and:

11 (a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

12 (b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the
13 owner of the property; or

14 (c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment
15 probably will deprive the owner of the property.

16 (4) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts
17 unauthorized control over any part of any public assistance provided under Title 52 or 53 by a state or county
18 agency, regardless of the original source of assistance, by means of:

19 (a) a knowingly false statement, representation, or impersonation; or

20 (b) a fraudulent scheme or device.

21 (5) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts or
22 helps another obtain or exert unauthorized control over any part of any benefits provided under Title 39, chapter
23 71, by means of:

24 (a) a knowingly false statement, representation, or impersonation; or

25 (b) deception or other fraudulent action.

26 (6) (a) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly commits insurance
27 fraud as provided in 33-1-1202 or 33-1-1302;

28 (b) purposely or knowingly diverts or misappropriates insurance premiums as provided in 33-17-1102;
29 or

30 (c) purposely or knowingly receives small business health insurance premium incentive payments or

premium assistance payments or tax credits under Title 33, chapter 22, part 20, to which the person is not entitled.

(7) A person commits the offense of theft of property by embezzlement when, with the purpose to deprive the owner of the property, the person:

(a) purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the person's employer or over property entrusted to the person; or

(b) purposely or knowingly obtains by deception control over property of the person's employer or over property entrusted to the person.

(8) (a) Except as provided in subsection (8)(b), a person convicted of the offense of theft of property not exceeding ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a second offense shall be fined ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a third or subsequent offense shall be fined ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than 30 days or more than 6 months.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (8)(c), a person convicted of the offense of theft of property exceeding ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value, theft of any commonly domesticated hoofed animal, or theft of any amount of anhydrous ammonia for the purpose of manufacturing dangerous drugs shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in a state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years, or both.

(c) A person convicted of the offense of theft of property exceeding \$10,000 in value by embezzlement shall be imprisoned in a state prison for a term of not less than 1 year or more than 10 years and may be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000. The court may, in its discretion, place the person on probation with the requirement that restitution be made under terms set by the court. If the terms are not met, the required prison term may be ordered.

(9) Amounts involved in thefts committed pursuant to a common scheme or the same transaction, whether from the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the value of the property."

Section 3. Section 45-6-309, MCA, is amended to read:

"45-6-309. Failure to return rented or leased personal property. (1) A person commits the offense of failure to return rented or leased personal property if, without notice to and permission of the lessor, the person purposely and knowingly fails to return the property within 48 hours after the time provided for return in the rental

1 agreement, provided that clear written notice, in bold print, of the date and time when return of the property is
2 required and of the penalty prescribed in this section is stated in the rental or lease agreement.

3 (2) Presentation to the lessor by the lessee of identification that is false for the purpose of obtaining a
4 rental or lease agreement constitutes prima facie evidence of commission of the offense.

5 (3) After the rental or lease period specified in the rental or lease agreement has expired, failure to return
6 rented or leased personal property within 72 hours of written demand by the lessor, sent by certified mail to the
7 renter or lessee at the address given at the time of entering the rental or lease agreement, constitutes prima facie
8 evidence of commission of the offense.

9 (4) (a) A person convicted of failure to return rented or leased personal property not exceeding ~~\$1,000~~
10 \$2,500 in value shall be fined not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to
11 exceed 6 months, or both.

12 (b) A person convicted of failure to return rented or leased personal property exceeding ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500
13 in value shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years."

14
15 **Section 4.** Section 45-6-311, MCA, is amended to read:

16 **"45-6-311. Unlawful use of a computer.** (1) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of a
17 computer if the person knowingly or purposely:

18 (a) obtains the use of any computer, computer system, or computer network without consent of the
19 owner;

20 (b) alters or destroys or causes another to alter or destroy a computer program or computer software
21 without consent of the owner; or

22 (c) obtains the use of or alters or destroys a computer, computer system, computer network, or any part
23 thereof as part of a deception for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or computer services from the owner
24 of the computer, computer system, computer network, or part thereof or from any other person.

25 (2) A person convicted of the offense of unlawful use of a computer involving property not exceeding
26 ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value shall be fined not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term
27 not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of the offense of unlawful use of a computer involving
28 property exceeding ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value shall be fined not more than 2 1/2 times the value of the property
29 used, altered, destroyed, or obtained or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years, or
30 both."

1
2 **Section 5.** Section 45-6-313, MCA, is amended to read:

3 **"45-6-313. Medicaid fraud.** (1) A person commits the offense of medicaid fraud when:

4 (a) the person obtains a medicaid payment or benefit for the person or another person by purposely or
5 knowingly making, submitting, or authorizing the making or submitting of a false or misleading medicaid claim,
6 statement, representation, application, or document to a medicaid agency for a service or item that the person
7 is not entitled to under applicable statutes or under rules adopted under Title 2, chapter 4;

8 (b) the person purposely or knowingly:

9 (i) solicits, accepts, offers, or provides any remuneration, including but not limited to a kickback, bribe,
10 or rebate, other than an amount legally payable under the medical assistance program, for furnishing services
11 or items for which payment may be made under the medicaid program or in return for purchasing, leasing,
12 ordering, arranging for, or recommending the purchasing, leasing, or ordering of any services or items from a
13 provider for which payment may be made under the medicaid program; or

14 (ii) makes, offers, or accepts a remuneration, a rebate of a fee, or a charge for referring a recipient to
15 another provider for the furnishing of services or items for which payment may be made under the medicaid
16 program; or

17 (c) the person, with respect to a managed care contract, health maintenance organization contract, or
18 similar contract or subcontract under the medicaid program, purposely or knowingly fails or refuses to provide
19 covered medically necessary services to eligible recipients as required by the contract.

20 (2) Any conduct or activity that does not violate or that is protected under the provisions of, or federal
21 regulations adopted under, 42 U.S.C. 1395nn or 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b(b), as may be amended, is not considered
22 an offense under subsection (1)(b), and the conduct or activity must be accorded the same protections allowed
23 under federal laws and regulations.

24 (3) In a prosecution for a violation of this section, it is a defense if the person acted in reliance upon the
25 written authorization or advice of the department.

26 (4) (a) A person convicted of the offense of medicaid fraud involving payments, benefits, or claims not
27 exceeding ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 or be imprisoned in the
28 county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a second offense shall be fined
29 ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not less than 10 days or more than 6 months. A
30 person convicted of a third or subsequent offense shall be fined ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 and be imprisoned in the county

1 jail for a term not less than 30 days or more than 1 year.

2 (b) A person convicted of the offense of medicaid fraud involving payments, benefits, or claims exceeding
3 ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed the greater of \$50,000 or 10 times the value of
4 the payments obtained or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years, or both.

5 (c) For purposes of imposing sentence for a conviction under subsection (1)(b), the value of payments
6 or benefits involved is the greater of the value of medicaid payments or benefits received as a result of the illegal
7 conduct or activity or the value of the remuneration, rebate, or charge involved.

8 (d) Amounts involved in medicaid fraud committed pursuant to a common scheme or the same
9 transaction may be aggregated in determining the value involved.

10 (e) A person convicted of the offense of medicaid fraud must be suspended from participation in the
11 medicaid program:

12 (i) for any period of time not less than 1 year for a first offense, or the person may be permanently
13 terminated from participation in the medical assistance program;

14 (ii) for any period of time not less than 3 years for a second offense, or the person may be permanently
15 terminated from participation in the medical assistance program; or

16 (iii) permanently for a third offense.

17 (5) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person convicted of medicaid fraud is not entitled
18 to bill or collect from the recipient, the medicaid program, or any other third-party payor for the services or items
19 involved and shall repay to the medicaid program any payments or benefits obtained by any person for the
20 services or items involved.

21 (6) The establishment of the criminal offenses specified in this section does not preclude the application
22 of any other provision of law."

23 - END -